

commonly used, and simplification of the assay can be achieved.

Still further, the present invention can be applied to the assay for not only the cholesterol in lipoprotein but also for other lipid components (neutral fats, phospholipids, etc.). The

5 present invention is disclosed in more detailed by way of examples, which are not construed to limit thereof. In the example, part and percent show based on weight unless otherwise specified.

EXAMPLES

10 Example 1

The following reagents were prepared. As specimens serum 10 sampled from ordinary people were used. The assays were practiced on a Hitachi 7170 Type automatic analyzer. The operational method was as follows. First, to 5 μ L of each specimen was added with 180 15 μ L of reagent 1-A, -B or -C, and kept in a constant temperature at 37°C for 5 minutes. At this point of time, absorbance 1 was measured at a main wavelength of 340 nm and a side wavelength of 570 nm, respectively. Furthermore, 60 μ L of reagent 2 was added, and kept in a constant temperature at 37°C for 5 minutes. At this point of 20 time, absorbance 2 was measured at a main wavelength of 340 nm and a side wavelength of 570 nm, respectively. A difference between the absorbances 1 and 2 was obtained and the value of each specimen was converted using a control, whose HDL-cholesterol concentration was already known, as a standard solution. As a control method, 25 a polyethylene glycol (PG) method was used. In the PG method, PG poleproducedby International Reagents Co., Ltd. was used. Further,

the cholesterol concentration of the supernatant after the centrifuge was obtained using T-CHO reagent A produced by International Reagents Co., Ltd. As results of the assay, comparisons with the control method were shown in Table 1. The assays using reagents 1-A, 1-B and 1-C gave satisfactory results that well coincided with those obtained by the control method.

Reagent 1-A

	Buffer solution	pH 7.0
10	Hydrazinium dichloride	100 mmol/L
	β -NAD	6.0 mmol/L
	Sodium cholate	0.1%
	Nonion K-230 (HLB value 17.3)	0.6%

15 Reagent 1-B

	Buffer solution	pH 7.0
	Hydrazinium dichloride	100 mmol/L
	β -NAD	6.0 mmol/L
	Brij 97 (HLB value 19)	0.24%
20	Sodium cholate	0.1%

Reagent 1-C

	Buffer solution	pH 7.0
	Hydrazinium dichloride	100 mmol/L
25	β -NAD	6.0 mmol/L
	Nonion K-230 (HLB value 17.3)	0.2%

Cholesterol oxidase (COD) 1.0 U/mL

Sodium cholate 0.1%

Reagent 2

5 Buffer solution pH 8.5

Cholesterol dehydrogenase (CDH) 20.0 U/mL

LPL (derived from Chromobacterium

viscosum) 6.0 U/mL

Sodium cholate 0.2%

10

Table 1

Unit: mg/dL

Specimen	Control Method	Reagent 1-A	Reagent 1-B	Reagent 1-C
1	31.6	33.1	22.6	34.0
2	71.6	71.3	70.8	70.3
3	53.8	58.8	56.3	58.2
4	42.4	46.3	39.8	45.2
8	52.6	54.8	49.2	56.2
9	35.9	43.3	39.5	42.4
7	41.1	44.0	41.2	44.9
8	26.0	28.2	27.6	27.3
9	60.0	67.9	66.9	61.0
10	112.0	119.6	121.1	119.7
Correlation		0.995	0.989	0.995
Inclination of regression curve		1.039	1.123	1.031
Intercept of regression curve		1.968	-5.695	1.569

Example 2

The following reagents were prepared. As specimens serum 10

15 sampled from ordinary person were used. The assays were practiced